Kathleen, the Embassadress

By Alan Sanders

In the intervening days the post-

Sometimes the missives were stuck

together with jujubes, but I had no

difficulty in deciphering the signs.

They read: "Don't forget the party

next We'n'sday." As to the crosses

park, and we discussed the party.

"And you didn't cry when you had

to go home like little Charlie did, did

I assured her that I was able to

"And you liked me the best of all

"Quite sure?" she said, coaxingly. "Quite sure," I repeated.

"Then mummie was wrong," she

"Well when mummie and Aunt

Merva came to say 'Good night,' I

heard auntie say how fond you were of me, and mummie said: 'Yes, and

I know some one else he's very fond

of, too, or would be if she'd let him,

and auntle went quite funny, and said:

'Don't be ridiklus, Daisy-Daisy's what

daddy calls mummie-but mummie

only laughed and said: 'I don't think

Kathleen stopped to take breath

after this long recital, and then went

on: "So after mummie went down-

stairs, and auntie brought me a

sweetle 'fore I fell 'sleep, I asked if it

was true if you liked some little girl

better'n me. Auntie said 'No.' and

then I asked her if she wasn't always

kind to you. Auntie said: 'P'r'aps not

sometimes.' Then I said she ought

to love you like I did, 'cos you were

cheek was quite wet, just as if she'd

been crying. I've never seen Auntie

There was a serious look in Kath-

"What made Auntie Merva cry, do

you think?" she asked, quite dis

"I think I can guess," I said, and

Kathleen had told me something i

wanted to know-something that I

have been grateful to her for telling

Dryness of City Air.

of large towns would hasten evapora-

tion and make their air moister, but

recent observations abroad indicate

the reverse. In northern Germany

city air exceeds country air in relative

humidity by six to nine per cent., ac-

cording to season. This diminution in

moisture is most marked in the eve-

ning and is more evident in summer

than in winter, so that it can hardly

be due to fires or to the condensation

by smoke or vapors. The primary

cause would appear to be the general

drainage of the ground in cities. In

the hot summer of 1904 country and

town moisture were practically equal.

a result probably due to the excessive

drying of the soil in both city and

Meant to Cheat the Dogs.

cording to Dean Ramsey, the shep-

herds used to take their collies with

them to church. The dogs behaved

well during the sermon, but began to

be restless during the last psalm, and

saluted the final blessing with joyful

barks. In one church the congregation

resolved to stop this unseemly detail;

so, when a strange minister was about

to pronounce the blessing, all re-

mained seated instead of rising as he

expected. He hesitated and paused,

till an old shepherd cried: "Say awa"

sir; we're a' sittin' to cheat the

A Cruel Jest.
"Anyway," remarked Noah, as the

ark began to float, "the folks that were

In a certain part of Scotland, ac-

country by the long drought.

It might be supposed that the heat

with a full heart I kissed the little up

Merva cry before."

leen's blue eyes.

turned face.

me, all my life.

you're always kind to him."

satisfaction in this direction.

believe?"

"Both," I said.

refrain from weeping.

the little girls there?"

"Of course, I did."

"How's that?" I asked.

said, triumphantly.

what those mean in a letter.

man left strange notes for me.

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My office door opened very gently, and a little face I knew well peeped In sheer astonishment I

"Kathleen!" I said. "How in the world did you get down here? You're not by yourself, surely?"

"Oh, no; course, nursie's with me," and the blue eyes smiled at me so sweetly; "but she's gone shopping. I'm not to go till she comes for me." "But what will mother and auntie say? They'll think you're lost."

"I'm too growed-up to get lost," she said, with a dignified little air.

I could not help smiling. "Now, you little rogue," I said, "when I've helped you off with that pretty blue coat and hat I shall expect to be told why you've honored me with a visit to the city in business

She settled herself sedately in chair opposite to me, quite unconscious of the pretty picture she made with her mass of fair hair and sweet

"It's a most 'portant visit," she said. "I've come to ask you to my party pitsher books, or were they just makenext We'n'sday."

"Indeed? I shall be delighted to come, So that's what brought you down here, is it?"

I had heard great tales about this party, but not from Kathleen. This was evidently her surprise for me.

"Shall I be expected to do anything in particular?" I asked. "You'll have to make believe all the time, like you always do at our

This was certainly a candid statement. I wondered if the rest of the shared the same view. I not, because I was as a rule



Mummie Was Wrong," She Said Triumphantly.

particularly serious after Kathleen

had gone to bed. "Auntie Merva will be there, of course," I ventured to suggest.

"Course she will," replied Kath-Then she made a tour of the room.

came back and resumed her seat and asked me seriously: "Is this where you play all by yourself in the day-"Well, yes, I suppose I do."

"Do you keep your toys in those big tin boxes?" "Well, they're not toys like those in

your nursery.'

"Do you sit here all by yourself, then?" I nodded. "And never feel lonely?"

"Sometimes," I said, smiling in spite of myself at the serious little face. "I heard mummie tell daddy one day you were a lonely man."

I was certainly hearing some home truths.

"But you won't be lonely when you come to my party, will you?" "No, dear. I like to come as often as I can to your house," and I spoke the truth.

By this time Kathleen's nurse had returned-I expect she had been waiting outside all the time-and with strict injunctions "not to forget the party next We'n'sday," my little visitor kissed me good-by, and I tried to

settle down to work again. But a pair of blue eyes would keep dancing in front of me on my blottingpad. Sometimes I thought they were Kathleen's, and sometimes I thought they were-some one else's. Kathleen's eyes and her Aunt Merva's were strangely alike. I had noticed it be

The room seemed quite cheerless threatened by forest fires ought to be

now that she had gone.

THE YANKEE PRODIGAL SON.

Boy Leaves Home Penniless, Returns with Fatted Calf.

Ware, Mass. - Unlike the prodigal who returned to eat his father's calf, Arthur Ovens, the 19-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ovens of this town, who disappeared the night of May 11, penniless and with only the clothes he wore, returned to his home at 11 o'clock one Sunday night recently, and brought the fatted calf with him in the shape of a pair of fouryear-old steers weighing more than 3,000 pounds. He also brought a



Arthur Ovens and His Ox Team.

brand-new dump-cart and about \$300 as a peace offering.

The boy says that when he left home it was with a determination to convince his father that he could do better if allowed to have his own way in the matter of trading than by spendall of his time tilling the soil. His first few days were of a strenuous nature. Being without funds, he felt the pangs of hunger many times, but after traveling several days be met Fred Foster, a lumberman and cattle dealer of Warner, N. H., who gave him a job driving cattle from place to place and allowed him to trade on his own account. For his first week's wages he took a yearling helfer, and before he reached the next town he had traded it for a carriage. The carriage was hitched behind the team that followed the cattle, and was sold before he had gone five miles further for about four times what the heifer cost him. This was the beginning of his trading after he left home, and he continued to trade until he thought he had enough to convince his father that he knew his business. Mr. Ovens says he is convinced. The trip took nearly a week, and the boy says they averaged 26 miles a day.

IS YOUNGEST JUDGE.

lonely and had no nice little girl of Richard J. Higgins Elected to Bench your own like my daddy had. Then she stooped down to kiss me, and her Though Only 25 Years Old.

> Topeka, Kan.-The youngest member of the judiciary in the United States probably is Richard J. Higgins. 25 years old, who was elected judge of the court of common pleas in Wyandotte county, Kansas, to fill the unexpired term of Judge William G. Holt,



resigned. Mr. Higgins is a Democrat He was born May 14, 1883, in Kansas City, Kan., where he now is living. He spent two years in the University of Kansas and then took the course in

the Kansas City School of Law The young judge has some strict ideas as to the dignity of a court of record. "I shall allow no smoking in my courtroom, either by the court or by the members of the bar, while a case is on trial," he said, on taking the oath of office. "Another thing I shall not tolerate is the practice of attorneys who sit with feet propped up on the tables in the courtroom while the court is in session."

Thoughts Upon the College Yell. The college yell's a senseless thing of crazy words tied on a string, a mixture of excited sounds in some cerebral junk shop found; a blend of wow and siss boom ah with yip and yow and rah rah; and fathers who send sons to school to master all the rote and rule, to delve in logarithmic maze and spread all knowledge to their gaze, ask why their sons learn all this fuss, while differential calculus and the binomal theorem remain an utter blank to them-but you can bet the fathers seem delighted when the football team to which their sons belong makes good; oh, then the fathers (as they should) arise and let their whiskers float upon the wind that fans each throat, and whoop and shout and roar and yell the selfsame savage cry we tell. The fathers, bland and full of guile, have known that class yell all the while!-Chicago Post,

This favorite material of the "sum mer girl" derives its name from being first made at Mosul or Moussul, a town in Turkish Asia. From there it was introduced into India, and first brought to England in 1679. A few years afterward it was manufactured if large quantities in France and England, and in the present day English-made muslins rival in fineness the most delicate of gauzy muslins made

FEEDING TESTS MADE WITH A DAIRY HERD

Results of Investigations by the Wisconsin Experiment. Station Under Direction of George C. Humphrey, Animal Husbandman.

present Wisconsin uni-1 dairy herd was established in 1898, since when complete records of the feed consump tion and the production of milk and butter fat for all of the cows have been kept. The herd numbers about 30 milch cows, all but two pure-breds, the following dairy breeds being represented therein: Jerseys, Guernseys, record book to the respective cows Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Brown Swiss. It is maintained primarily for instructional and research purposes, but it is aimed to have it return as much revenue as possible under the conditions present, through the sale of milk and cream and of surplus stock. The former purposes necessarily prevent the herd from making it might if it were conducted wholly on a commercial basis.

The nutritive ratios of the entire winter rations made up as described, ranged from 1:6.3 to 8.8, according to the production of the cows and the amounts of concentrates fed. The grain and the roughage eaten by each cow were weighed out at every feeding and a careful record kept of the amounts. These were charged on our opposite their weekly production of milk and butter fat, as determined by separate weighings of each milking and testing a composite sample of the milk produced by each cow during the week. The cows were carefully watched to see that they ate with keen appetites. If they did not clean up their feed readily, it was reduced as high and economical production as in quantity or varied as to kinds fed, so as to make certain that they were always in a thrifty condition and did In the management of the herd it not get off feed. A possible tendency has been our practice to surround the towards fattening which is common cows with the conditions best suited in cows of less pronounced inherent

the rations fed whenever such a ten-

dency was made apparent by the

weekly weights of the cows and by

The cows were turned to pasture at

the close of the winter period, May 12

and the grain feed reduced; silage or

hay were fed after that date last year.

At the time the pastures began to dry

up they were supplemented by greats

corn fed in the barn and later on by

corn silage. Similar quantities of

soiling crops were fed as of sllage

viz., 20 to 30 pounds per head daily,

on the average; more or less grain be-

ing fed through the summer in the

The accompanying table contains a

list of the cows which completed a

year's record on May 12, 1908, and

shows for each cow the live weight,

the cost of the feed the milk and but-

ter fat produced, the value of the prod-

ucts, and the net profit over and above

the cost of the feed eaten. The cows

are arranged in the table in the or-

der of decreasing net profits for the

The following schedule of prices has

the feeds fed and in determining the

value of the products. The prices of

feeds given may be considered aver-

age market prices for Wisconsin and

are in accord with the prices assumed

for the milk and butter fat produced

by the herd. The amount of butter

has been calculated by adding one-

sixth to the number of pounds of but-

ter fat and the skim milk by taking

80 per cent, of the number of pounds

Schedule of Prices of Feeds and

Hay, per 100 pounds\$.50

Keep Corn Knife Sharp.-Keep the

corn knife sharp and do not try to cut

off the stalks with a knife as dull as a

hoe. It takes but a few minutes to

grind it and thus save much strength.

Try Whole Wheat.-If your flock is

all run down in egg production, just

try whole wheat for one ration a day.

Feed it in the morning, warming it

Sell the Old Ewes .- Fatten old ewes

and sell them to the butcher. It won't

pay to winter them, and don't let the

sheep remain out in cold rains.

Products.

of milk.

case of nearly all the cows.

direct observation.

NAME, X	Live weight.	Annual milk.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				
			Butter fat.	Skim milk.	Total.	Cost of feed.	Net profit:
Johanna Macella Margaret Muriel Carlstina Queen Maxie Adolaide Joe Mollie Fewell Marie Leanette Priscilla Just in Time Jessin Hannah Dorine Maggie Sadle Jerchance Perchance Double Time Broadway	Lbs 1,214 1,001 1,075 1,037 1,027 1,027 842 1,120 1,120 1,040 934 926 1,040 1,040 934 926 1,124 1,134 1,134 1,131 1,040 1,131 1,040 1,131 1,141 1,050 1,061 1,062 1,141 1,141 1,065 1,062 1,062 1,062 1,062 1,062 1,062 1,062 1,063	Lbs. 13.166.2 7.782.1 8.652.7 6.702.5 9.037.4 11.412.3 10.100.5 8.131.5 10.100.5 8.131.5 10.100.5 5.394.3 1.402.5 5.394.3 1.402.5 5.394.3 8.088.9 1.402.8 1.40	1119 40 1110 54 110 54 11	\$21 10 12:45 13:45 10:87 14:46 18:20 11:48:21 12:89 11:48:21 12:89 11:48:21	\$445\$11212122355743477475283687643 \$1234521141155548888888888888888888888888888	2505582231187521572315728157315724177563 25155832411875358585823583181742177663	\$95 31 80 00 76 80 00 76 80 00 76 80 00 00 96 00 00 96 00 00 96 00 00 96 00 00 96 00 00 96 00 00 96 00 00 96 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Average (27 cows)	1.040	9,135.4	976 49	\$11 42	\$87.91	\$33 84	854 07

for a large and economical production I dairy temperaments, was guarded of milk and butter. During the entire against by changing the character of winter period the cows were confined in comfortable stalls in the barn, except for a short time on dry, warm days, when they were allowed to exercise in the yard. They were watered twice daily in cement troughs in the barn and were not turned out on cold days for at least a couple of hours after watering. The following daily schedule of work in the dairy barn shows the system of management of the cows during the winter period:

Daily Schedule of Work in Dairy Barn 4:00 a. m.-Grain fed.

4:15 a. m.—Cows milked, 6:30 a. m.—Sllage fed, 7:30 a. m.—Cows watered, 8:00 a. m.—Stables cleaned and bedded.

9:00 a. m.-Hay fed.

10:00 a. m.—Cows groomed. 11:45 a. m.—Cows turned out. 2:00 p. m.—Stables cleaned. 3:30 p. m.—Cows watered.

4:00 p. m.—Grain fed. 4:15 p. m.—Cows milked.

6:00 p. m.—Silage fed. Fresh heavy milkers were milked three times a day, viz., at 4:00 and 11:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. The roughage fed to the cows dur-

ing the winter periods consisted of year. corn silage and mixed hay, largely imothy and clover with o



Feeding Time, University Dairy Herd.

feeding of roots (sugar beets). The grain was made up of a variety of different feeds: wheat bran, corn meal distillers' grains oats oil meal and brewers' grains, the first three being fed throughout the period, and the others at times in smaller quantities.

The standard grain mixture fed during the past year was made up of wheat bran, corn meal and distillers' grains, in the proportion of 3:4:3, the nutritive ratio of the mixture being 1:4.6. The general practice followed was to feed as many pounds of grain daily per cow as she produced pounds of butter fat during the week, I. e. seven times as much grain as the amount of fat produced daily (or onequarter to one-third as much grain as the amount of milk given, according to its quality). The cows received in addition to this allowance of concentrates, as much silage and hay as they could eat up clean, the amounts eaten varying according with the feeding capacity of the different cows, 25 to 45 pounds of silage and four to six pounds of hay being the usual amounts eaten daily.

TESTING SEEDS

sin with a piece of clean cloth large enough to dip into the water (c)



Devices for Seed Testing.

each end. Place seeds on the cloth

The mistral is a cold northwest wind which does much damage at certain seasons in France and Italy. From the close of autumn to the be-

The Mistral.

ginning of spring, it is especially vio-lent. It dries up the soil and causes dangerous storms on the Mediterrane-

it away to your mother? She-Oh, no. I don't think mamma

Good harvests make men prodigal.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many amokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Your desler or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

they'll pick flaws every time.

"I think," said the smart obild, reflectively, "that Hungary must be the most human-like of all the nations." "Why so, my child?" asked the fond Not She.

He-If I kissed you, would you give

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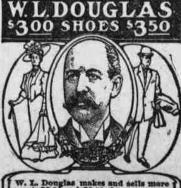


Allare loud in their praises of the great rops and that won-derin country."—RaAssociation of August, 1908.

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A. N. K .-- B (1908-51)

United States Leads the World in the Fertility of Its Soil. From the official and trade reports

FOOD PRODUCTION IS LARGE

dowgs."

thankful!"

of various countries a writer has recently compiled statistics from which he draws the deduction that the United States produces annually larger quantities of nearly all the staple agricultural articles than any more than all others combined.

According to the writer, the United States produces per year more corn that all other countries-2,927,000,000 thels out of 3,888,000,000; more wheat than any other country in the world-634,000,000 out of 3,180,000,000 bushels; more wheat flour than all other countries combined-15,000,000 out of 26,000,000 bushels; more oats than any ,582,000,000 bushels, more cotton ously." an all other lands-13,000,000 out of nt of \$7,000,000 bushels.

It is also the largest exporter in the world of oilcake and oilcake meal-2,063,000,000 out of 4,913,000,000 pounds; of rosin-717,000,000 out of

846,000,000 pounds; and of turpentine -16,000,000 out of 24,000,000 gallons. This country has 22,244,446 more dairy cows, 23,000,532 more horses. 4,056,399 more mules, 57,976,361 more other country, and in many instances 246,573 more cattle than any other country in the world.

Among other great crops of the United States are 308,038,000 bushels of potatoes, 529,400,000 pounds of rice 927,256,430 pounds of manufactured beet sugar, and hay to the value of \$743,000,000.

It Certainly is. 000 bushels; more oats than any "Most people," remarked the country—754,000,000 out of thoughtful thinker, "take life seri-"Most

"Well, there's no reason why they 00,000 bales; and more flaxsced should not," replied the matter-of-fact any other country-25,000,000 person. "Taking life is a serious mat plate between two folds of moistened canton flannel or thin blotting paper. On a slip of white paper record the va-

BY GERMINATION Count out 50 or 100 seeds of the kind to be tested, and place them in a

nicely.

riety, number of seeds, and the date, then place it on the edge of the plate. Cover the whole with another plate or a pane of glass to prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture. Set the plate in a warm room (68 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit), and examine the seeds every 24 hours for six or eight days If they get too dry add enough water to moisten, not saturate, the cloth or blotting paper. At the end of the test count the sprouted seeds and from them determine what percentage of the whole number of seeds are good. With large seeds no difficulty will be experienced in using the folds of canton flannel but with small seeds the

blotting paper is better. Another seed tester is made by inverting a small tin basin (b) in a larger and cover with another cloth, as basin (a) and covering the small ba- shown at d, e.